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USE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. As the economic and social crisis in Africa becomes ever more pronounced, the search for solutions also included ways to improve management of resources, be they of domestic or foreign origin. Increasing the accountability regarding the utilization of these resources as well as accounting for the flows (their absolute amount, sectoral distribution, target groups) items became important issues.

2. Above and beyond national development plans, the mid 1980s saw the adoption of region-wide initiatives such as the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the UNPAAERD. The latter was adopted by the 13th special session of the General Assembly and constituted a commitment of African countries and the international community to join efforts in alleviating symptoms and causes of Africa's structural crisis. Under this Programme, spanning the years 1986-1990, African countries were to receive outside support which would allow them to carry out reforms necessary for restoring growth and strengthen development policies.

3. The monitoring of the implementation of these development programmes was considered to be a first important step in improving the accountability of all agencies involved in the development process. A second step would be the monitoring of the actual impact of development programmes in terms of economic performance and social well-being. As will be discussed below, it is not always possible to maintain the distinction rigorously.

4. This paper devotes itself solely to the statistical aspects of the first aspect. It expands upon two papers which had been presented to the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers in Addis Ababa in March 1987: "Improving information flows on the follow-up process to African Economic Recovery and Development" (E/ECA/PSD.5/14) and "Indicators for monitoring development programmes and aid flows in Africa" (E/ECA/PSD.5/15).

II. MAIN FEATURES OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

5. Development planning in Africa has been undertaken since the time of colonization when limited development plans were prepared. As the African countries gained political independence, many of them formulated their own comprehensive development plans which focussed on the full realization of their economic potential.

6. Many countries are formulating development plans with a view to accelerating the rate of economic and social progress and to alter institutional arrangements which are considered to block the attainment of this goal. In the 1980s and beyond, development planning in Africa also had to address problems such as foreign debt repayment, worsening food crisis, unemployment, rapid population growth, environmental degradation and the economic and social impact of structural adjustment.

7. The paper examines briefly main features of development plans, their implementation including the monitoring of their implementaion. We shall discuss the use of statistical information for monitoring the implementation of development plans covering the relevance, types and sources of data needed for monitoring. The usefulness of monitoring indicators will also be assessed. Conclusions and a summary of recommendations are also presented

8. There are many types of development plans. These include short-term plans, medium-term plans, long-term plans, rolling plans, annual plans and perspective plans. One characteristic of development plans is that they are almost always prepared to cover a fixed duration i.e. two years, three years, five years, etc., hence they vary as much in duration as they do in type. Short-term plans are usually of a period of one or two years. Those which cover a period of one year are sometimes called annual plans and those which cover a period of two years are called biennial plans. Countries have generaly adopted these types of plans when they are gaining experience in preparing them or during periods of transition, emergency or uncertainty and later countries tend to adopt plans of a longer duration. It should be noted that annual plans deal with current development activities without loosing sight of long-term goals and are usually very detailed.

9. Medium-term plans usually cover a period of three to ten years while long-term plans usually cover a period of more than ten years. A rolling plan is one which is revised at the end of each year and as the first year plan is dropped, estimates, targets and projections for another year are added to the last year. Thus a four year plan for the calendar years 1987-1990 would be revised at the end of 1987 and a new plan issued for the period 1988-1991. This procedure would be repeated every year thereafter.

10. Perspective plans are usually a supplement of the medium-term or long-term plans. They are less detailed and generally provide a sketchy outline of the plan for the intended period. The period for the perspective plan may be fixed or moving forward. The whole point of a perspective plan is to look as far ahead as possible beyond the termination date of the current medium or long-term plan. If the perspective plan period is not moving forward then it runs into the problem of diminishing length hence unable to shed light on longer-term trends.

11. In general most countries prefer to use medium-term plans inview of the fact that short-term plans play a limited role in influencing development since they do not provide adequate opoortunity for examining alternatives or mobilizing resources. Most African countries have therefore adopted five year national development plans or plans of between five and ten years in their duration.

12. While not being an end in itself, the formulation of plans can be a significant step towards promoting sound development in any country. If properly conducted it involves thorough consultations among concerned ministries and agencies even if the actual implementation may be the sole responsibility of the lead agency given the sectoral nature of most programmes and projects. Of the many factors crucial for the success of the implementation of a plan only a few can be mentioned here. Among them are the relevance of the project for well defined beneficiaries, the motivation of the executing staff at all levels, disbursement of funds according to schedule and last, but not least, strong political backing which can translate into administrative backing of the programme.

III. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

13. The very first question one asks is how one measures the implementation of a development plan. One measure which has been suggested is that a plan implementation is measured in terms of achievement of plan targets, i.e. to what extent have the target which were set been achieved? There are several reasons why implementation of development plans can result into failure. Problems in implementation are manifested in a variety of ways as follows: overemphasis of financial targets vis a vis physical targets, chronic inability to invest in sound targets, extended delays in execution of projects and programmes, higher than expected costs, inferior construction, selection of low-yield projects, failure to utilise new facilities at the end of projects, etc.

14. It is also known that implementation of development plans lags due to a variety of reasons including delays in the dispersal of resources, lack of discipline, inadequacy of preparatory work on projects, administrative and procedural delays, etc. In most of the developing countries the greatest bottlenecks to implementation are administrative and political rather than economic.

15. Some of the constraint on plan implementation in African countries have been caused by scarcity of skilled manpower to prepare, execute and manage projects. The high staff turnover in some countries is contributory to this problem. The other problem is that of finance in that most development plans tend to exceed local resources hence the financing of the national development plan programmes and projects will almost be from foreign sources through loans or grants. Other constraints may be geographical position of a country, i.e. landlocked, small scale economy, isolated economy, etc.

16. To enable the implementation of a national development plan to be successful, a country needs to look into the issues raised in the above paragraphs. In particular the plan formulation should take into account political and administrative limitations on economic potentialities. There is need for good preparatory work of these development plans to enable reasonable success in the implementation phase. Issues of manpower, financial resources, etc. need to be examined carefully.

IV. MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(a) The concept of monitoring the implementation

17. Monitoring is meant to be a continuous activity. It is an internal activity which a government should undertake as part of good management practice. It can be defined as an assessment of whether the plan implementation is operating in conformity with its design and whether the plan is reaching its targetted population.

18. Monitoring is usually carried out using data from various sources. One of the data sources is the management information system which includes basic physical and financial records, details of inputs and services provided to beneficiaries, data obtained from surveys and other records which have been designed to service the monitoring function.

19. Through monitoring, the implementation of a development plan can be judged and the progress of implementation can be influenced. Monitoring can provide information that will maximize the chances of success in the implementation of a

development plan. As problems arise, diagnostic studies may well indicate flows that throw into question the implementation tactics. In some African countries national development plan committees are set up at the highest level to determine what action should be taken to solve any problems met in the implementation of the plan hence ensuring as far as possible that all the targets are achieved.

(b) Objectives for monitoring the implementation of development plans

12. Two broad objectives for monitoring the implementation should be common to all development plans to assess and evaluate the progress made in the implementation of the plan and if possible, to undertake where remedial action needs to be taken. These objectives can be further differentiated.

(i) Accountability purposes - government may need information on the beneficiaries along with data on costs to assist decision making at the various stages of implementation;

(ii) To provide bases for modifying implementation procedures of the development plan in order to maximize the coverage or strength of intervention;

(iii) To enable mobilization of timely and effective resources to ensure implementation of the plan;

(iv) As a necessary adjunct to impact assessments;

(v) To provide a forum for review and exchange of experiences and lessons in the implementation of specific aspects in the plan;

(vi) As a basis for modifying the design or implementation of future development plans; and

(vii) To provide information which would facilitate effective co-operation and co-ordination between the national government and the international donor agencies.

21. In order to meet the above objectives there is need to have statistical information including monitoring indicators.

V. USE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(a) Relevance of statistical information

22. Statistical information is indispensable for monitoring the implementation of development plans. Monitoring being a continuous process requires data which are generated timely to assist in establishing whether the planned targets are likely to be achieved or not. Currently indicators for monitoring development programmes and aid flows in Africa are being developed particularly in the context of the UNDP/IBRD/ECA project "data collection related to development programmes and aid flows in Africa".

23. In formulating a development plan, in addition to making statements on the general objectives of the plan and the specific objectives depending on the areas focussed in the plan, production targets are usually established. In this connection statistics are needed to enable:

(a) provision of the relevant current and historical data regarding the performance of the sectors in the plan;

(b) provision in quantitative terms of the targets to be achieved at the end of the plan period;

(c) provision of information about the targetted population; and

(d) provision of guidance to decision makers regarding the trend of development and achievement of targets.

24. All African countries have established statistical structures which have existed for many decades now. One of the objectives of such structures is to compile statistics which can provide quantitative basis for the formulation of development plans and programmes. This being the case it is clear that the monitoring of the implementation of these development plan requires statistics.

25. Depending on the structure of the development plan, the type of statistical information needed for the implementation will depend on the areas or sectors which are emphasized in the plan.

In general national or sub-national level data and sectoral data are adequate for this purpose. The sectoral level usually include the productive sector, services sector, infrastructure sector, land use and environment sector etc. It should be noted that data on environment are not developed in most African countries since this is a new area in the field of statistical development in Africa. The ECA is now paying attention to this area of statistics in its current work programme.

26. The level of monitoring will vary from country to country depending on the sectors or areas emphasized in the plan. In some countries monitoring may be done at the national level only while in others it may start at the sectoral level at which programmes and projects are under implementation.

27. In order to monitor the implementation of development plans, indicators are usually adopted. Indicators monitor changes in a system. By definition an indicator is something which indicates, that is it points to something other than itself. In order to establish monitoring indicators, there is need to have statistical data. One example will suffice to illustrate the use of indicators. School enrolment ratio is an indicator of the educational level of a country rather than school enrolment.

(b) Types of statistical data

28. No doubt there is a very wide range of statistics that can be used for monitoring the implementation of development plans. In considering the type of statistics needed, there is need to take into account the needs and resources of the countries, the level of statistical development and country in relation to statistical data collection systems, the changing perception of development and the use of the information itself. An illustrative list of data required for construction of development indicators which could be used in a monitoring process is provided in Annex I.

29. In the area of demographic and social statistics an illustrative and more detailed list of statistics required in development plans and programmes in African countries has been developed. This list is available in Annex II and is useful for monitoring implementation of development plans.

(c) Sources of statistical information

30. There are basically three major sources of statistical information. These sources are population and housing censuses, household sample surveys and administrative records.

31. Population and housing censuses provide the majority of data required in the fields of population, housing, employment, education and labour. These censuses are in general conducted once every ten years. With the exception of Chad which has not conducted a modern census, all countries in Africa have conducted at least one census. Forty six percent (46%) of ECA member States have now conducted two or more censuses. This is a great improvement to the situation in the early 1950's or 1960's when only a handful of African countries had conducted a modern population census.

32. Household sample surveys are another major source of statistical information. They supplement population census data. These surveys are usually conducted at the national level or sometimes at sub-national level. They cover various subjects including demographic, agricultural, health, nutrition, housing, labour force, income and expenditure, informal sector, etc. It should be recalled that there are 20 African countries which are participating in the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) which is regional component of the global national Household Survey Capability Programme. Through the AHSCP a large volume of data has been gathered in the countries.

33. Administrative records such as civil registration records, hospital records, financial records, licenses, labour employment, education records are another major source of statistical data. These administrative records data provide some of the data required for monitoring the implementation of development plans. In most of the African countries the status of administrative records data has improved greatly over the last two to three decades.

(d) Monitoring indicators

34. The statistical data referred to above are used to calculate monitoring indicators to enable an objective measure of successful implementation of the plan.

35. Development indicators have been discussed at several fora at ECA. There are however two fora at which extensive discussions have taken place. The expert consultation on a system of socio-economic indicators for African countries which was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 23-27 January 1984 and the fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers which was held in Addis Ababa from 21 - 28 March 1987 at which indicators for monitoring development

programmes and aid flows in Africa were discussed. At both fora a list of indicators was provided. At the January 1984 meeting the development indicators were of the socio-economic type. An extract of the indicators which were discussed is included as Annex III. At the March 1987 meeting a suggested detailed list of indicators for monitoring development programmes and aid flows in Africa was presented. These indicators covered the following areas: external resource flows, incentives, public sector management, social indicators, environment, national accounts, trade and balance of payments and external schocks.

36. In the framework of the implementation of the UNPAAERD at the national level, ECA developed a suggested preliminary list of indicators for monitoring. The indicators were specified for appropriate areas of concern namely: Food and agriculture, development of other sectors in support of agriculture, drought and desertification, human resource development, policy reforms and refugees and displaced persons. In view of the importance of these indicators in relation to the implementation of national development plans, they are provided as Annex IV to enable those intending to develop such indicators have access to them. It should be noted that not all the indicators in this annex may be relevant to a particular country. Countries will have to decide on their relevance before collecting and disseminating the required data. It is clear from the above indicators described above that statistical information plays a role in the monitoring of the implementation of development plans.

37. The indicators referred to above are indeed good reference to have access to. More importantly it should be realised that with respect to the monitoring of the implementation of development plans there are important indicators to be considered covering the following aspects:

- Government expenditure on development programmes and projects;
- External resources on development project (comitted, disbursed, etc.)
- Number of persons involved in development programmes, projects;
- Changes in legislation allowing for example women to acquire land, take loans, etc.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

38. From the above discussions, it is clear that statistical information is important in the monitoring process of the implementation of development plans. Statistics are used to establish monitoring indicators which provide useful information to the policy and decision makers regarding the achievement of the plan targets.

39. There are however issues which we need to consider regarding the use of statistical information in monitoring the implementation of development plans. These issues concern the training of staff to compile and use statistics, development of the statistical system, timeliness and coverage of statistics, co-ordination in the provision of statistical informaltion and the role of electronic data processing equipment.

40. Regarding the issue of training, there is need to ensure that all those involved in monitoring the plan implementation are knowledgeable about the use on statistical data. Statistical training programmes within the framework of the implementation of development plans need to be established at the national, regional or sub-regional levels as the case may be. These can be in the form of workshops, seminars or short training courses. All levels of staff need to benefit from those training programmes.

41. Regarding the development of national statistical system, these continue to receive attention in all African countries. Their strengthening is certainly an urgent matter to ensure an adequate production and supply of relevant statistical data for development planning and monitoring the implementation of development plans. The on-going exercise being undertaken under a World Bank project on assessment of statistical capacity of African countries is relevant due to the fact that the exercise will provide recommendations to strengthen these capacities.

42. Production and dissemination including coverage of statistical data are important for monitoring the implementation of a development plan. If data are produced and disseminated timely, decision regarding remedial action to ensure achievement of targets will also be taken timely. Coverage of statistics is important in that if the target population or group is not covered in the various surveys and data collection mechanisms then the monitoring exercise will focus on the wrong group.

43. Co-ordination in the production, analysis and dissemination of statistics is very important as has been emphasized many times. In most African countries, there are many data collection agencies hence co-ordination at the production level is vital to ensure that there is no duplication of effort. Similarly, co-ordination is required at the users level, there is need to share statistical data with other users. User-producer, producer-producer committees could be one way of fostering co-ordination. Unfortunately, most of the African countries do not have these committees.

44. The development of administrative records for the production of statistics needed for monitoring the implementation of development plans needs no further emphasis. Administrative records in some fields are not well developed in many African countries. This is the case because most of these records are meant to provide information for taking a number of administrative decisions. Another reason is that statistical offices have not been involved in the preparation of these records hence the requirement of statistical data analysis may not have been taken into account. There is urgent need to examine the development of administrative records in African countries to ensure that a number of indicators required for monitoring the implementation of development plans are available.

45. The role of electronic data processing needs to be examined in each country particularly in the processing of the data and calculating the various monitoring indicators that may be required. The timeliness and accuracy aspects may be the ones to look into in deciding whether to use computers (micro-computers) or not. Countries will decide on this depending on the amount of investment already undertaken in this area in their countries.

46. The following are recommendations to assist African countries in the use of statistical data for monitoring the implementation of their development plans:

(i) Training programmes in the field of statistics relevant for monitoring the implementation of development plans should be developed and conducted in collaboration with the national statistical office and any other agency that may be interested to collaborate in this effort;

(ii) Co-ordination of statistics through a committee responsible for monitoring the implementation of the development plan should be strengthened;

(iii) Development of administrative records for statistical purposes relevant to monitoring the implementation of development plans should be given high priority in African countries;

(iv) Development of indicators relevant for monitoring implementation of development plans need to be given priority in all African countries. The list of indicators will depend on the available or likely to be available data;

(v) Priority setting by the national statistical office regarding statistics required for monitoring the implementation of development plans, should be done in collaboration with the ministry responsible for national development planning.

(iv) The role of electronic data processing in monitoring progress in the implementation of a development plan should be examined in each country in view of the already extensive use of electronic data processing equipment for processing statistical data in some African countries;

(vii) There is need in the formulation of a development plan to clearly set the targets to be achieved in quantitative terms. The responsibility for achieving plan targets and provision of necessary statistics should be clear to facilitate the monitoring process.

ANNEX I

Data Required for Construction of Development Indicators*

a) Population

- Household population classified by age and sex
- Total number of children born alive
- Date of women's last live birth
- Maternal orphanhood
- Place of birth

b) Education and Education Services

- Number of schools and their location (primary and secondary)
- Enrolment by sex and grade (primary and secondary)
- Education attainment
- Number of teachers and their qualification (primary and secondary)
- Expenditure on education

c) Health, health services and nutrition

(i) Health and health services

- Hospital admissions
- Distribution of hospitals, clinics, health centres
- Number of hospital beds
- Number and distribution of doctors/nurses/midwives
- Mortality statistics
- Expenditure on health

(ii) Nutrition

- Sources and types of food consumed by households
- Frequency of consumption of specific foods
- Frequency of meals
- Expenditure by households

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* Expert consultation on a system of socio-economic indicators for African countries, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23-27 January 1984. Paper on 'Development indicators: data requirements and availability'

d) Housing

- Types of living quarters (building type and construction materials of outer wall)
- Toilet facilities
- Water supply systems
- Type of lighting use
- Bathing facilities

e) Employment

- Nature and stability of employment
- Employment status
- Economically active population by age, sex, education
- Employed population by industry
- Employed population by occupation

f) Distribution of income, expenditure and levels of living

- Income data on households by agricultural/non-agricultural and rural/urban

- Consumption data on households by agricultural/non-agricultural and rural/urban

g) General economic profile

Data should cover the following fields:

- Agriculture
- Transport and communications
- Financial sector
- External trade
- National accounts
- Industry (mining, manufacturing, gas and electricity production).

ANNEX II

AN ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF THE TYPES OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS REQUIRED IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES *

A. POPULATION

Basic topics

- Size of the population
- Growth rate
- Crude birth rate
- Crude death rate
- Rate of net migration from rural to urban areas
- Population projection of future population size
- Size classification of localities

Other useful topics

- Total fertility rate
- Age-specific fertility rates
- Life expectancy at birth
- Age-specific death rate
- Infant mortality rate

B. SOCIAL STATISTICS

Basic topics

(a) Health

- Population by hospital bed
- Population per doctor/nurse/midwife
- Per capita calorie intake
- Per capita protein intake

(b) Education

- Population with primary school completed as a percentage of total population

- Population with secondary school completed as a percentage of total population

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* Working group on possible approaches to the integration of demographic, social and related economic statistics in development planning in Africa, Moscow, USSR, 7-14 September 1987. Paper on "Type of demographic and social statistics required for development planning in African countries".

- Ratio of students per teacher, (first level; second level)

- Adult population literate (literacy measured by minimal educational attainment, e.g., five grades completed rather than by self-evaluation) as percentage of total population

(c) Housing

- Percentage of population occupying living quarters with electricity

- Percentage of population with indoor piped water supply or with access to piped water supply within 100 metres

- Percentage of the population occupying living quarters with toilets

(d) Employment

- Percentage of working population (15-60) to the total population

- Percentage distribution of employed population by industry

- Percentage distribution of employed population by occupation

- Percentage of persons unemployed in the economically active population of in the age groups, 15-24, 25-29, total

Other useful topics

- (a) Health

- Percentage of cases of communicable and other diseases

- Proportion of births attended by physicians or trained auxiliary staff

- Total current and capital expenditure on health services as percentages of gross domestic product

(b) Education

- Qualified teachers (primary or first level) as per 100,000 population

- Third level enrolment per 10,000

- Total current expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP

(c) Housing

- Percentage of households by broad types of living quarters and number of homeless

- Percentage of the population living in squatters or shanty houses

(d) Employment

- Percentage of persons employed in the agricultural sector as to the total population

- Rates of labour force participation, males/females

ANNEX III

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS *

1. Population

- Growth rate of the population
- Birth rate (crude birth rate, total fertility)
- Death rate (crude death rate)
- Rate of net migration from rural to urban areas
- Percentage of urban/rural population
- Percentage of selected socio-economic groups

2. Education

- Population (primary school completed as percentage of total population)
- Population (secondary school completed as percentage of total population)
- Ratio of students per teacher (first and 2nd level)
- Adult population literate
- Total current expenditure on education

3. Health, Health Services and Nutrition

(a) Health

- Life expectancy at birth (male/female)
- Infant mortality (male/female)
- Population per hospital bed
- Population per doctor/nurse/midwife
- Proportion of births attended by physician
- Total current/capital expenditure on health as percentage of GDP

(b) Nutrition

- Per capita calorie intake
- Per capita protein intake
- Per capita expenditure/consumption

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* Source: Expert consultation on a system of socio-economic indicators for African countries, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23-27 January 1984. Paper on "Development indicators: data requirements and availability" (E/ECA/SERPD/INDIC/2).

4. Housing

- Percentage of population occupying living quarter with electricity
- Percentage with indoor piped water supply or with access to piped water within 100 meters
- Percentage of population occupying living quarter with toilet facilities
- Percentage of population living in squatters or shanty houses
- Household consumption expenditure on housing as percentage of total consumption expenditure
- Average size of households

5. Employment

- Percentage of unemployed in the economically active population among persons who have completed secondary level of education
- Percentage distribution of employed population by industry
- Percentage distribution of employed population by occupation
- Percentage of unemployment in the economically active poplation of age groups 15-24, 25-59, total
- Percentage of people employed in the agricultural sector as to the total population
- Rates of labour force participation (male/females)

6. Distribution of income, expenditure and level of living

- Average income per household and distribution of the same by size classes
- Per capita household consumption expenditure at current and constant prices and distribution of the same by size classes

- Percentage of available household income accruing to percentile groups of the households

- Consumption expenditure in the lowest total expenditure groups

7. General economic profile

Development indicators on the general economic situation of African countries should cover fields such as:

- Agriculture
- Transport and communciations
- External trade
- National accounts
- Industry

ANNEX IV

SUGGESTED PRELIMINARY LIST OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING UNPAAERD

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
A. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE			
Economic development			
1. Overall			
- Value of gross output, total		Annually	Country
- Value of GDP total		Annually	Country
- Value of intermediate consumption total		Annually	Country
(At current and constant prices)			
2. Food production	By type, size of holdings	Annually	Country/FAO
- Quantity			
- Value at current and constant prices			
3. Other crop production	By type, size of holdings	Annually	Country/FAO
From Agricultural raw materials			
4. Livestock numbers and products	By type, size of holdings	Annually	Country/FAO
- Quantity			
- Value at current and constant prices			
5. Forestry and logging	By type	Annually	Country/FAO
- Quantity			
- Value at current and constant prices			

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
6. Other production	By type	Annually	Country/FAO
- Quantity (if applicable)			
- Value at current and constant prices			
7. Food imports	By commodity quantity and value	Annually	Country/FAO
- Total			
- (of which aid)			
8. Final consumption (Quantity if applicable, value)	By commodity, rural/urban	Annually	Country/FAO
9. Intermediate consumption (Quantity if applicable, value)	By kind of economic activity and commodity	Annually	Country
10. Food exports (Quantity, value)	By commodity countries of destination	Annually	Country/FAO UNSTAT OFFICE
11. Stocks (at beginning and end of year)	By commodity, quantity and value	Annually	Country

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
CONSTRAINTS AND INCENTIVES			
1. Land use and land improvement	By crop, size of holdings		Country/FAO
- Agricultural land			
- Cultivated land			
- Arable land			
- Average change			
2. Climatic and weather conditions	By main seasons		Country/WMO
Rainfall			
3. Agricultural population	By sizes, number of households		Country/FAO
4. Inputs			
- Fertiliser and pesticides	By crops		Country/FAO
- Improved seeds (volume)	By crops		Country/FAO
- Veterinary inputs (value)			Country/FAO
- Mechanisation use and cost			Country/FAO
- Employment, wages and incomes			Country
- Investments	Public, private		Country
- Agricultural credit			Country
5. Agricultural research and training			Country
6. Prices	By crop		
- Producer prices			Country/FAO
- Consumer prices			Country
- International agricultural commodity prices			FAO UNCTAD/IMF
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SUPPORT			
Current			DONORS/DAC
Capital			EEC/IBRD

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
	B. OTHER SECTORS IN SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE		
I. AGRO-INDUSTRIES			
Economic development			
1. Production in quantity and value	By activity: ISIC division 31, 32, 34, 35, 38	Annually	Country
2. GDP at current and constant prices		Annually	Country
3. Imports: quantity, value	By commodity, country of origin	Annually	Country
4. Final consumption	By commodity, rural/urban	Annually	Country
5. Intermediate consumption (value)	By activity	Annually	Country
6. Exports	By commodity, country of distribution	Annually	Country
7. Stocks at beginning and end of year	By commodity	Annually	Country
Constraints and incentives			
1. Inventory			
- Number	By activity,	Annually	Country
- Capacity of production	Public/private		
2. Inputs			
- Intermediate consumption (value)	By commodity By origin (imported/ local)	Annually	Country

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
- Employment and wages	By activity, qualifications foreign/national	Annually	Country
- Investments	By activity public/private	Annually	Country
- Industrial credit	By activity	Annually	Country
J. Prices			
- Producer prices	By commodity	Annually	Country
- Consumer prices			
- International commodity prices			
II. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Economic development			
1. GDP at current and constant prices		Annually	Country
2. Intermediate consumption (value)	By commodity imported/local		
Constraints and incentives			
1. Inventory	By type of transport public/private	Annually	Country
- Number			
- Capacity in transport			
- Length of roads constructed or rehabilitated	By nature	Annually	Country
- Length of railways constructed or rehabilitated			

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
2. Inputs			
- Employments and wages	By sector	Annually	Country
- Investments	Public/private	Annually	Country
	By type of transport	Annually	Country
	By type of transport	Annually	Country
3. Prices			
- Merchandise T/m	By type of transport	Annually	Country
- Persons	By type of transport	Annually	Country
International community support			
Current		Annually	Country
Capital			
III. TRADE AND FINANCE			
Economic development			
1. Gross output: Current and constant prices	By sector	Annually	Country
2. GDP at current and constant prices	By sector	Annually	Country
Constraints and incentives			
1. Official marketing boards	By product	Annually	Country
- Number			
- Operations			
- Costs and margins			
2. Marketed production	By product	Annually	Country
3. Inputs			
- Employment and wages	By sector	Annually	Country
- Trade credit	By crop	Annually	Country

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
International Community Support		Annually	DONORS
Current			
Capital			

C. DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION

Area of forests	By type	Country
Consumption of raw timber		Country
Annual increment of timber		Country
Regenerated areas		Country
Cut areas		Country
Land area covered by deserts		Country
Water availability	By area and season	Country

D. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

I. EDUCATION

1. Primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country
2. Adult literacy levels	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country/UNESCO
3. Professional and university graduates	Sex, age sector	Annually	Country/UNESCO
4. Number of teachers	Sex, type of education	Annually	Country/UNESCO
5. Number of foreign experts	Qualification, sector	Annually	Country/DONORS
6. Government expenditures (current and constant prices)	Current/capital wages/non wages types of education	Annually	Country

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
7. Public cost recovery (value)	Type of education	Annually	Country
8. Final consumption (current and constant prices)	Rural/urban	Annually	Country
II. MANPOWER			
1. Labour force participation	Sex, age rural/urban sector or activity	Annually	Country/ILO
2. Employment, wages and salaries	Sex, by activity qualification rural/urban	Annually	Country/ILO
3. Average hours of work	Sex, age rural/urban activity, season	Annually	Country/ILO
4. Average hourly wage at current and constant Prices	Sex, age rural/urban, activity, season	Annually	Country
III. HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES			
1. State of health			
- Mortaltiy	Sex, age rural/urban course of death	Annually	Country/WHO UNICEF
- Nutritional status	Children under 5.	"	"
- Life expectancy	Sex, age rural/urban	Annually	Country/WHO/ UNICEF
- Morbidity injury and disability	Sex, age rural/urban causes	Annually	Country/WHO/ UNICEF

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source
2. Supply and use of health services (physical indicators)		Annually	Country/WHO UNICEF
- Health personnel	By status, rural/urban		
- Hospital beds	Rural/urban		
- Distance from nearest clinic, hospital or doctor	Rural/urban		
- Hospital patient bed patients	Sex, age, diseases rural/urban		
- Hospital admissions or discharges	Sex, age, diseases rural/urban		
- Outpatient visits to hospital or clinic	Diseases rural/urban		
- Immunizations	Sex, age, diseases		
3. Financial flows		Annually	Country
- Government expenditures	Current/capital wages/non wages		
- Public cost recovery			
- Final consumption current and constant prices	Rural/urban		

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Source

V. POLICY REFORMS

I. Improving management of the economy

II. Other policy measures

These two sectors are covered by the project in monitoring development programmes and aid flows. The annually obtainable indicators and data related to these sectors are:

1. External resources flows
2. Public sector management (public finance and public enterprises)
3. Macro economic indicators of economic performance (National accounts, trade, balance of payments and monetary data)

III. Population policy

1. Size of population	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country/UN Population Div.
2. Population flows & Growth rate:			
Net changes	Sex, age urban/rural	Annually	Country/UN Population Div.
Births	Sex, age urban/rural		
Deaths	Sex, age urban/rural		
Net international migration	Sex, age nationality		

IV. Participation of the people in development

1. Number of members of organizations	Sex, age or type of organization	Annually	Country
2. Work done by the community (quantity and estimated value)	By type of work rural/urban	Annually	Country

Fields of concern and series	Classification	Frequency	Remarks

V. Women and development

Indicators are derivable from the other sectors such as education, manpower and agricultural population which are classified as are.

B. REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

1. Number of refugees	By sex, nationality	Annually		Country

For Drought and Desertification, Human Resources Development Policy, Reforms, Refugees and Displaced Persons, Acts on International Commercial support (current and in capital) will be required annually

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